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COUNTRY	Hungary/USSR		
SUBJECT	Hangary/ 055K	DATE DISTRIBUTED	
	Specialised Shoe Enterprise, Budapest ("Martekutani Cipokessito Vallalat")/Pro- cedures Used in Manufacture of Custom-built	29 November 1957 NO. OF PAGES NO. OF ENCLS.	25 X 1
	Shoes	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #	
	THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMAT		25 X 1
1.	The Specialized Shoe Manufacturing Enterprise (*Budspest (*Mertekutani Cipokeszito Vallalat*) prhigh-quality, custom-made shoes which were made type of production is to be differentiated from shoes and sixes as usually is the case in shoe imake fever samples which were prepared with a spthe individual customer.	roduced a limited number of to measure and by hand. This the production of a series of	25 X 1
2. 3.	The second characteristic of this production was the shoe was produced by machines. The sole and by hand by highly skilled workmen. This, of coumanufactured at the Specialized Shoe Enterprise quality in comparison with those of other Europe every day	the other parts were prepared urse, explains why the shoes had a higher standard of an countries. In fact, almost ther Satellite countries, as thous of manufacture and placed orints a pair. lungarian market. Our largest numbries. This explains in	25X′
4.	shoes ordered by the USSR had a different quality of tanning the leather. Leather used for boots received a special tanning both increasing the familiary is that it would not crack in either walso, at either extreme of temperature it did no	y, especially in the methods and shoes destined for the USSR lexibility of the leather and	25X ²
	how these special tanning procedures were carrie	d out nor the	25 X 1
	formula for the tanning compound used in this	process	25 X 1
	the leather in a prepared form for manufacture f	rom a supplier.	
5.	When the upper part of the shoes (top, vamp, cap hide, it not be rough important in the top but considered less so with (toe) and backstay.	or strings. This was most	25 X ′
6.	Leather always was put on the last in such a way expansion tend toward the heel, precluding the p in a sideways direction. This process had its si to an increased quality in the product. Such a occurred several times in the manufacture of the of the upper or of the sole, all part of the qua	ossibility of stretching gnificance in its contribution mall, but important measures	25X
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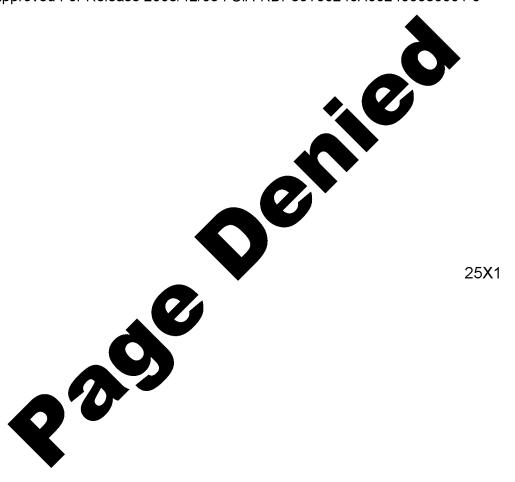
	-2-	25 X 1
	These are tricks of the trade known only to the best of shoemakers and used by them. These techniques could be applied by the use of properly-designed, new machinery in regular shoe factories if it would be possible to increase the market price of the product.	25X1
7.	"slivfele's" were used to make the uppers thinner at the bottom edge where they join the sole for a margin of about 5 mm. "Szcikkolas" were used to fix the uppers to the sole in the next process. these two steps are similar to the process of shoe manufacture although all steps are carried out by machinery.	25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1
8.		25X1 25X1
9.	When the cap (toe) was put on the leather upper, a glue was used as a cementing material. The parts of the upper were glued together next and hammered preparatory to stitching.	25 X 1
10.	In stitching, a strong looping and a thin needle. several rows in stitching. After stitching, cleaned the cement from the leather and gave the uppers to the workers who did the lower part of the shees.	25X1 25X1
11.	The lasts were formed by hand according to the given measurements. The inner sole was fastened in first. Next the upper was put on the last after it had been powdered with talcum.	
12.	The next step was the fastening of the upper part to the last with the "ssikkold cleaning, stitching around the edge and hammering.	e.45
13.	A layer of cork dust mixed with "AGO" (a compound of celluloid) was put on the bottom of the inner sole, covering the entire area of the insole. A thin layer of waterproof linen was next, followed by another layer of cork and "AGO". Finally the outer sole was glued to the last layer of "AGO" (having been softened first with water), fastened with a few nails, hammered and placed upon a "leather pillow" to break in and dry the shoe. This was done for twenty minutes, after which started to stitch the first cutsole to the insole, around the edge (called "goyzer stitching"). The thread was silk which was woven from eight thinner strands and waxed.	
14.	A second sole was then glued to the first outsole over a layer of "AGO", nailed with a few nails, trimmed and stitched around in an indentation provided around the outer side for the stitching. This indentation was then filled with paste and hammered ("Belso hurok dobasu goyxerce"). At each stitch, the loop was tie (binded) so that if it broke the other, adjoining stitches would remain fast.	
15.	The next step was the making of the heel. The inside of the heel was cut out and filled with cork, probably to make it lighter. When filled, it was closed with a layer of leather and nailed with copper nails in such a manner that the nails could not be seen used the "binzeles" (a turning disk on which a few layers of linen were fastened and which was used to clean the leather), smoothing, finishing, dyeing, pitching and shining. The trade mark was put in next, being placed at the heel end of the insole [see below].	25 X 1
16.	Additional steps included straightening the stitching, ironing the lining and using "radlizas" to make the edge of the sole around the upper like a rasp, and coloring the thread. After this, took out the last and fixed the inner	25X1

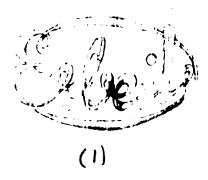
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	-3	
In ge A few (b) *	of the shoe, placing the lining. The shoes then went to the women rs who shined, ironed and packed them. neral, Hungarian shoe factories are supplied with old, obsolete mach of the newer machines included: (a) "szcikkolo"—which puts on the ramazo"—which makes the edge; (c) "talpszogelo"—for nailing the so talpuarro"—for stitching the sole and (e) "talphengerelo"—a sole re	last le; oller
	machines did not change essentially from earlier models. They were ted from Czecholovakia and East Germany.	
toe-s from quali "Text linin which	e Specialized Shoe Enterprise used the "Pfaff 34" and "Singer 11" titching machines. a few "Textima" brand toe-stitching machines. East Germany but they were very inferior both in terms of overall wo ty and in actual construction. a great deal of trouble with ima" machines. used the "Karos-Ollos" lining sewing machines. (g is glued to the leather but stitched around the edge by this machine cuts the edge and stitches at the same time.) used a "cakkozo". In machine, and hole-making machines	rk the The ne
shank the s *poli for t (line	ed the "slirfelo" double-stitching machines for stitching the insole , one or both. used the "stancolo", a sharp cutting machine whice ole from above by pressure, for rough-cutting the soles. used a shing combinat", a universal machine with two or three horizontal ax he cleaning and polishing of the sole edge and heel with brush and " n-covered disk) machine. rked at time on shoes with rubber heels which were exported.	h cut
speci with	al edge-polishing machines for these shoes (which were vibration-fre- polishing disks having coarse granules in order to avoid higher temp and burning the rubber.	e) era-
(1)	"Brbeitz"—the trade mark used in the shoes. It was in gold print	
	(see design), imprinted deeply into the inside heel pad of the show a temperature of about 180°C was used. The leather was marked wired paint which covered a piece of paper.	e. th
(2)	-(4) Designs which carried the text "Shoemaker's Inc., Made to Meas Budapest, Made in Hungary" ("Mørtekutani Cipokeszite Vallalat")	ire,
(5)	Design *M.C.V.* (abbreviation for above)	
(6)	Drawing of shoe showing placing of "Erbeitz" trade mark, the top of the word being toward the toe.	r
Note:	"Erbeitz" was the only one of the five trade marks used by our fac- thers were on dies and ready for use	tory.
	mark a shoe manufactured at the	

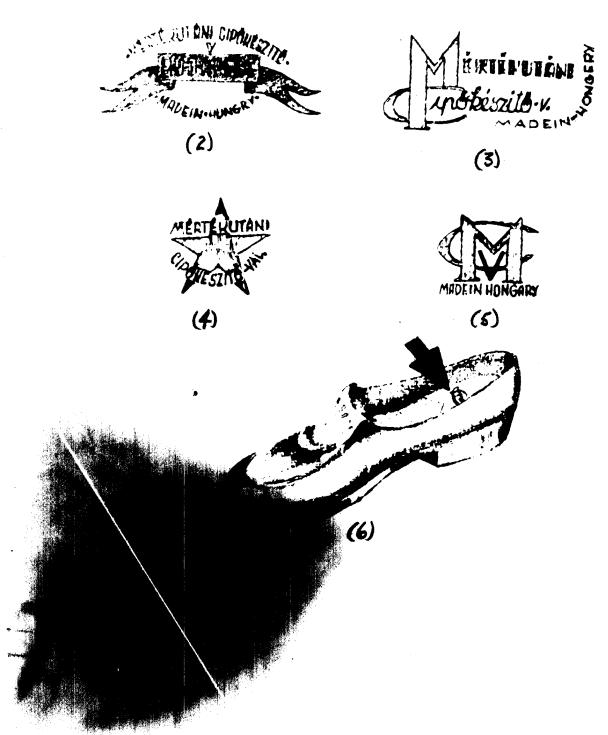
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